

testatis, Regina, Principis, Nobilitatis universa, om-
niumq. auditorum pectora, fateor equidem, me nec satis
posse dicere adeorū laudem, nec mihi satisfacere in meo
erga eos amore, propter eorum benemerita singularia. Eos
tamen impense rogatos velim, ut ingentis latitiæ meæ
testimonium hoc non ingens ita accipiant atq. interpre-
tentur, ut unā intelligant, non posse me non collatari in
tanta tamq. communi latitiā, eorum reliquorumq. Aca-
demiorum, quorum omnium gymnasmata, studiaq. opta-
tissimo successu fructus tam felices, tam honorificos, no-
bilissima isti Academia pepererunt. Nec aliud iam dein-
ceps in votis quotidianisq. precibus potius habiturus sū,
quā ut istiusmodi fortunatissimo successu, nobilissima
ista Academia et universim et viritum aternū potia-
tur: Cui quicquam sum, me totum voveo, meosq. conatus
omnes religiose despondeo quibus aut publicæ eius utili-
tati inservire, aut eiusdem gloriam promoveri potero.
Deniq. me summè felicem duco, cui tantus honor obti-
guit, ut vester audiam Cancellarius: quodq. hoc tempore
tam felicibus astris mihi te Procancellarium delegerim,
cuius de bene meritis, quia satis dicere non possum, di-
cam nihil. Vale.

Thomas Dorset.
Cancell. Oxon.



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Cancell. Oxon.



OXFORDS

Triumph:

In the Royall Enter-

tainement of his moste Excellent

Maiestie, the Queene, and

the Prince: the 27. of August

last. 1605.

With

The Kinges Oration delinered to the

Vniuersitie, and the incorpo-

rating of diuers Noble-men,

Maisters of Artie.



L O N D O N

Printed by Ed. Allde, and are to bee sold in

Pauls Church-yard by Iohn

Hodgson. 1605.

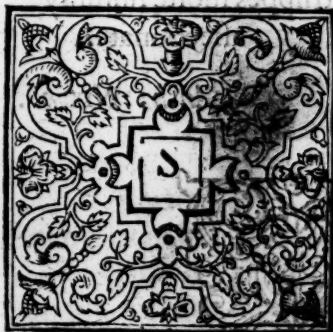
OXFORDS

3:02

Printed by E. A. Allen, and sold by John
Tanner Church-yard by John
Hobbs, in the



THE RIGHT WOR-
 shipfull, and worthy Louer of
 learning & vertue, Sr. Thomas Middle-
 ton Knight, one of the Aldermen of the
 Honorable Cittie of London, A. N.
 wisheth encrease of all Hono-
 rable vertues.



Vch (Right

Worshipfull) as from
 tim to time, haue im-
 ployed their pennes in
 publishing the praise of
 good writers, haue like-
 wise for the most part
 selected such patrons,
 (as well strangers as of
 acquaintance) as haue
 bene knowne, and re-

puted to be learned, well minded, and well discended: imi-
 tating which custome, and prescription (aduenturing the
 pardon

The Epistle Dedicatory.

pardon of your discretion I have imboldened my selfe (vpon good notice taken of your true generous disposition) to present vnto your favourable acceptance this little Booke, beinge a true discourse of the Kings entertainment at Oxford.

I humbly intreate your Worshipp will bee pleased to vouch of my labour, and fauour a Schollers penne, with your gratiouse acceptation, who answers in affection, what he wants in eloquence. So shall I rest deuoted vnto you, and bestowe my future studies to effect matter of better deserving. Euermore
maining.

Yours Worshippes moste humbly affectionate.

Anth: Nixon.





Oxford's Triumph:

In the Royall Entertaynment of
his most excellent MAJESTIE, the
QUEENE & the PRINCE.

The 27. of August last:

1605.

POrphyrius recordeth
in a Treatise of his *De vita
Plotini* that when *Plotinus*
(a famous PHILOSOPHER
in Rome) entred into his
Schoole to performe his
accustomed vse of reading; calling his eyes
aside, he presently espyed *Origen* prepared to
be his hearer, At whose aspect *rubore suffusus*
blushing, *Plotinus* ceased to speake: which
Origen perceauing, requested him to proceed:
but the Philosopher replyed, that it was time
for a professor to holde his peace, when his

A 3.

Auditours

Oxfords Triumph:

Auditours before hand knew what he intended to teach.

I make no doubt but the verie Title and inscription of this little Treatise giues good notice & inckling what shal be the sublequents, wherein I might very well hold my peace with *Plotinus* being an eye witnesse of so many learned Philosophers & others in place, that could both *ornatus dicere, & concinuis agere*, a matter of such worth then my selfe. But as in *causis vniuocis est semper verum*, that *nemo dat quod non habet*: So in officious performances where there wants abilitie, the next degree to well doing is to bee faithfully willing, and desirous to doe well. For

*Bona pars est probitatis, toto pectore
velle fieri probum.*

Therefore hauing bene a member of that famous Vniuersitie, and fortunate Mother of all learning, that from her fruitfull wombe, hath sent forth so many sufficient Schollers to supporte her owne reputation, and to supply the defects and imperfections of others: I among the rest, (though the vnworthiest of
all)

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all) in gratefull remembrance of some former benefits receiued from her, haue taken so vpon me to set downe the true Ioye which she expressed by externall actions, as *voice* and *gestures* (the signes of eternall loue and passion.) Through the windowes whereof a man might easily passe with the sight of his vnderstanding, and discouer the secret affection and gladnesse conceited by the approach of his most excellent Majesty, the Queene, & young Prince, vnto that their worthie Cittie of *Oxford*.

For vpon Tuesday the 27. of August laste, his Maiestie comming from *Woodstocke* to *Oxford*, the Earle of *Dorset* Lord Chauncelor, accompaigned with the Vice-Chauncelor, the Doctors, Proctors & certaine Senior Masters, rode forth vpon their foote-cloath Horses, verie richlye furnished to meete the King, whome they expected about *Aristotles Well*, where hauing intention that the Vice-Chauncelor should first salute his Majestie with a speech, Maister Maior with his company passed by without regard to them, purposing

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saw indeed that his Orator should first speak; which when the Lord Chauncelor perceived, he presently sent to the Maior, and charged him to surcease his purpose till the Vice-Chauncelor had finished his Oration to the King: with which message the Maior was little pleased, yet his mends were small, for hee retired with speede, and had no better excuse for himselfe, then to say hee did not see them; notwithstanding they were hard by him, and all in their Scarlet Gownes.

After this, his Maiestie drawing neere, the Lord Treasurer and the Vice-chauncelor repayed vnto him, who stayed his course, and rayned his Horfle of State whereon he rode: the Vice-chauncellor presenting him-selfe with his speech vnto his Highnes, surrendering vp the Keyes of the Vniuersitye, and the Beadles deposing their Staues, and laying them downe at his Majesties feet: Further deliue- ring vnto him the New Testament in Greeke, very fairely bound, and richly guilded: vnto the Queene a Purse, & to the young Prince a paire of gloues. With which Oration at his first

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first meeting, and the seuerall guiftes presented vnto them, the King, Queene and Prince, were so well pleased and delighted, that the whole Vniuersitie receiued much content & comfort.

After the Lord Chauncelors, and the Vniuersities salutation, Maister Maior addressed himselfe towards the King: and by the mouth of the Townes Orator, he & his bretheré pronounced an English speech to his Majestie, and presented three seuerall Cuppes: the one to the King, another to the Queene and another to the Prince. Maister Maior rendring vp his Mace, striued with himselfe to doe all duetifull obeysance that might be accepted, which the King discouering, verie graciously encouraged, and gaue him great and heartye thanks for his good will and louing duetie towards him.

This finished, his Majestie passed along till hee came before Saint Iohns Colledge, where three little Boyes comming foorth of a Castle, made all of Iuie, drest like three Nimphes, (the conceipt wherof the King did very much
B applaude)

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applauded) and deliuered three Orations: first in Latine to the King, then in english to the Queene and young Prince; which beeing ended, his Majestie proceeded towards the East gate of the Citie, where the Townes-men againe deliuered vnto him another speech in english.

That speech ended, the King with all his traine of Noble men and others, entred the Cittie, where in the after noone about one of the clocke, by the ringing of a Bell at Saint *Maries* Church, the Schollers in their formalities according to their seuerall degrees, were gathered together and repaired towards *Christe-Church* gates, where they began to be placed and rancked. They stood all of one side of the streete without any intermixon eyther of strangers, Townes-men, or any others that were not Schollers of the Vniuersitie, and were of the left hand of the King as he passed by. Next to the gates of *Christ Church* (where his Majestie was receiued) stood the Doctors of Diuinity in their Scarlet: next the Doctors of Physick, & then the Doctors of Lawe:

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Lawe: next them the Batchelers of Diuinitie, and the Senior Maisters of Arte in their filke hoodes: then the Batchelers of Law, and the Regent Masters in their Miniuer Hoods, and then the Batchelers of Arte. All which graduates, reached from Christes Church to aboue Carefex. Next to those Graduates, stood the vnder Graduates, whose rancke thus placed in this seemely *decorum*, reached to St. Giles.

His Maiestie still passing along into the Citie by the Easte gate of it, where (as is before remembred) the Townes-men deliuered a speech and the Schollers gaue him a *viuat*.

From the Easte gate, his Majestie marched along till he came to Carefex, where Doctor *Perin* was placed in a Pue, and saluted him with a Greeke Oration, which while hee was pronouncing, the Queene asked the King once or twise what hee said? and he answered her, that he spake verie well and learnedly.

From Carefex, the King with the Queene on his left hand, & the young Prince next before them (all on their seueral great horfes) marched downe the streete, till they came to Christ-

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Church, where at the gates, the Vniuersities Orator made an Oration vnto him.

After the speech was ended, the Deane and the Prebends with all the Students of Christ-Church, were ready at the Gates in their Surples and Hoodes to receiue his Majestie: and carrying a Canapie ouer him, they first conducted him to the Church, at the entring whereof there was an Oration deliuered vnto him: and in the Church the Deane himselſe made another Oration, and ſo went to Prayers, After which his Majestie accompaigned with the Queene and the Prince, and a troope of Lordes and Noblemen, was brought vnto his lodging.

The Prince hauing accompaigned the Kings Majestie vnto the Chamber of Prefence, departed: and betaking himselſe to his Coach, went ſtraight to *Magdalen* Colledge, where the Prefident ſtanding in the Gates, receiued him with all joyfull reuerence and duety, and paſſing into the Chappell, he had an Oration pronounced vnto him. After which, the Prince going vnto his lodging, heard diſputations, that

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that were made before him by certaine Noblemens Sonnes, which at this time are Students in *Magdalen Colledge*, with the which he outwardly shewed, how inwardly hee was delighted.

After Supper his Majestie, the Queene, and Prince, with the Noblemen, had a *Comedie* played before them in Latine in *Christ-Church Hall*, which continued the space of three houres and more.

B 3

Vpon



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VPon Wednesday in the morning, being the 28. of August, betwixt nine and ten of the clock, his Majestie came into *St. Maries Church* to heare the exercise: where first the *Kinges professor in Diuinitie*, created the *Deane of Salisbury* Doctor of Diuinity before his Majestie, which being finished, they addressed them-selues to Diuinitie disputations.

The Questions being:

Whether the Saints and Angels doe know the thoughts of our hearts?

Whether in the time of Pestilence the pastors of the Church are tyed to visit the infected?

The Moderator. } Doctor *Abbat Deane of VVinder-*
chester.

The Answerer. } Doctor *Aglionbye.*

The Op-

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The Opponents.	Doctor Gordon, Deane of Salisbury.
	Doctor Holland the Kings professor in di- uinitie.
	Doctor Tomson Deane of Windsor.
	Doctor Feild.
	Doctor Rines.
	Doctor Harding.
	Doctor Ayrie.

Wherof the Prior opponent, first proposed the questions vnto the Answerer, then the answerer after repetition made of the questions, made also a short speech consisting of a brieve preface vnto the King, and a shorte explication of the questions, and so entred into disputations, which continued the space of two houres and more: all which time the King was verie attentiuē, and much delighted and pleased. The Proctors in the meane time, as in all other disputations following, sat according to their accustomed manner in their
for-

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formalities, and in their Pue, vsed the same forme of speaking, as they did in all other vsuall actes.

On Wednesday after dinner, Law disputations were had before his Majestie in Saint Maries Church.

The Questions being.

1. Whether the Iudge be bound to followe the lawfull proofes, or evidence produced in iudgement, against the truth privately knowne to himselfe?
2. Whether a truce or league is to bee considered according to good meaning, or according to the strictnes of Lawe?

The Moderator. } Doctor Gentilis.

The Answerer. } Doctor Blincowe.

 } Doctor Weston.

 } Doctor Bird.

 } Doctor Martin.

The Opponents. } Doctor Hussey.

 } Doctor Budden.

 } Doctor Lloide.

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In these questions, his Majestie (as chiefe Moderator) did speake some fixe or seaven times in verie good Latine, and to verie good purpose, and so sufficiently satisfied the standers by of his learning & wisdom, that they highly applauded the same with exceeding admiration: for at euery time his Majestie spake, all the people clapt their hands, and cryed *vinat Rex Iacobus.*

These disputations continued from two, till siue of the clocke in the after noone, which Doctor *Gentilis* as Moderator, concluded with a speech. Where obserue by the way, that Doctor *Martin* (one of the Opponents) after that he had giuen ouer disputing, and an other had vrged his Argument, Doctor *Gentilis* being forward to speake, and taking vpon him, otherwise then was accustomed by other Moderators to interpose his sentence, and to answere to Arguments which were vrged; Doctor *Martin* (I say) not liking well of Doctor *Gentilis* his answere which hee made to his Argumēt, did vpon a sudden rise vp, & began to dispute againe, saying that he might

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as well dispute out of order, as Doctor *Gentilis* might moderate out of order. Wherewith the King was wonderfully mooued to laughter.

Vpon Wednesday at night after supper, there was a Tragedie set out by *Magdalen Colledge* men, acted before his Majestie in Christ-Church Hall, which was verie long, for it continued from nine till one of the clocke, The subiect whereof was of *Aiax* and *Ulysses*, But the deuice was so costly and curious in setting the same foorth, that it was not thought teadious, but the King shewed himselfe verie well pleased, and content with it.



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VPon Thursday in the morning, being the 29. of August, betwixt nine and ten of the clocke, Phisicke disputations were had before the King in Saint Maries Church.

The Questions being.

Whether the manners and disposition of the Nurse is taken by the Infant in sucking her milke?

Whether the often taking of Tobacco bee wholesome for such as are sound and in health?

The Moderator. } Doctor Vvarner.

The Answerer. } Doctor Paddy Knight.

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The Opponents.	{	Doctor Aileworth.
	{	Doctor Bust.
	{	Doctor Guinne.
	{	Doctor Gifford.
	{	Doctor Ashworth.
	{	Doctor Chennell.

In one of these questions, Doctor Paddy being answerer, held against Tobacco, being a great drinker of Tobacco himselfe. Heere his Majesty was exceeding merrie & pleasant, for there were many jestes which ministred laughter. For one in his speech did bring forth a Tobacco Pipe, & vrged the manner of the Phisitions in *India*, which was that they should be drunke with Tobacco, & so goe to their Patients: whereat the King laughing heartily, said that our Phisitions should goe to the *Indians* to be drunke, that so they might minister Phisick. These disputations were concluded by Doctor *VVarner*, who made a learned, judicious and well approued speech before the King, which his Majestie did very much applaud, and commend.

After

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After Philosophie disputations were ended, the Kinges Maiestie, the Queene, and the Prince, with all the Noblemen, rode to New-Colledge to Dinner, being invited thither, by the Right Honorable the Lord Treasorer, Lord Chauncelot of the Vniuersity: who of his Noble minde, and loue to learning, and her professors, the same day sent to euerie Colledge a Bucke, and twenty shillings a peece to be bestowed in Wine, wherewith the Schollers did so thankfully frolicke it, that by exterior meanes they manifested their interior mindes and gratitude for so great fauour fro so worthy and Honorable a personage: for as *virtus laudata crescit*: Soe doe Schollers then moſte ſtrive to prooue absolute, when they finde the Nobilitie, to ſupporte their ſtudies, and to cheriſh their indeauors, as did *Virgil* by the liberalitie extended by *Mecenas*. And what made *Alexander* by learned pennes ſo eternized to ſucceeding ages, but his bountie in giuing giſtes, and beſtowing benefiſe and his magnificent deportmēt in powring forth his treaſures to the encouragement of learning?

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ning? This wome him incomparable Loue of all that dealt with him, and of the learned professors of his time. For the dignitie of any principle, enchaunceth the effect. As a meane worke proceeding from an excellent workeman, winneth in regard of the Authour, farre more credit, and reputation, then if it had proceeded from an Artificer of lesser account. So in like manner a smal guift comming from the hands of a great person, carieth euer a sent of a certaine greatnesse, and relisheth great power to produce great effects in the receiuer, and stirres him vp to a continuing desire of deeper and further deseruing.

Well, I will not be *nimis curiosus in aliena Republica*, but returne to what proceeded in the after noone.

After dinner, his Majestie, together with the Queene, made greate haste to Saint Maries, where first of all, *Naturall Philosophie* disputations were acted.

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The Questions being.

Whether Golde may be made by Arte?

Whether Imagination may produce reall effects?

The Moderator. } Maister Porter.

The Answerer. } Maister Andrewes.

The Opponents. } Maister Lapworth.

Maister Baskerville.

Maister Clayton.

Maister Mocket.

Maister Pinke.

Maister Boulton.

To these questions, his Majestie gaue great heede, & many times interposed his opinion of the Arguments, which were proposed very learnedlye and Philosophically, especially of this one question, which was :

An Ars Chimica possit producere aurum?

Concer-

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Concerning this, he made a long discourse in Latine, which did so fill the Auditors with wonder, and admiration, that they generally concluded, and pronounced our Countrey to be that Common-wealth, which *Plato* affirmed, to be happie and blessed, vnder the gouernment & protection of a King so learned, wise, and vertuous: and euerie man prayed that the poysonfull heartes of his enemies, might no more preuaile against his might, nor no more impaire his greatnes, then an *Emetts* blaste the mountaines of *Hircan*, or *Caucasus*.

After Naturall Philosophie disputations were concluded by the Moderator, disputations begunne in Morrell Philosophy.

The Questions being,

Whether it be more to defend, or enlarge the boundes of an Empire or Kingdome?

Whether that is iust and vniust, consisteth vpon Lawe onely, and not vpon Nature.

The

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The Moderator. } Maister *Fitz Harber* Seni-
or Proctor.
The Answerer. } Maister *Ballowe*.

The Opponents.

	Maister Barkham.
	Maister Langton.
	Maister King.
	Maister Winniffe.
	Maister Iuckes.
	Maister Thornewton.

In this also the King did speake with such learning, as *Apollo*, if his *Tripos* were vp againe, would pronounce him his *Socrates*, especially in that question.

An melius sit fines Imperij propagare, quam tueri?

Wherein hee many times vrged contrarie-
ties to finde out the certaintie, indeauou-

D

ring

Oxfords Tryumph.

ring in knowledge to winne a full and compleate perfection. And it seemeth that hee had much accustomed himselfe to study and disputations to attaine that inward comfort: *Quod nemo nouit nisi qui accipit.* For as yse had bred in him facilitie, and facilitie confirmed Nature; So his nature seemes stronglye inclined to vertue, and that can hardly be diuerted from her common course, but followeth still her vertuous determination. Therefore greate hope (to a generall comfort) is to bee conceiued of happinesse to the people, where the King both by nature and custome hath wrought in himselfe a perfection of vnderstanding, which once purchased is not easily supplanted: Whereunto agreeth that vulgar *Axiome* of Philosophers:

Omnis habitus est difficile separabilis a subiecto.

But these Disputations, by reason of the shortnesse of the time, were verie compendious

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ous and brieſe , For leaſt his Maieſtie ſhould bee wearied with teadiouſneſſe or prolixities, The Proctors did cut off the Opponents verie ſuddainelye , inſomuch that before all the Opponents had diſputed , they ſpoke to the Moderator that he ſhould conclude : which the King perceiuing, and that there was one left out, which had not diſputed , his Maieſtie gaue commaundement that hee ſhould diſpute alſo, ſo deſirous hee was of hearing.

After that, the Senior Proctor, which was Moderator in the Morrall Diſputations, made concluſion of all. The which being ended, and that being the laſt of the diſputations & exerciſes , his Maieſtie did as heere followeth make a moſte gracious and pitthy ſpeech in Latine to the Vniuerſitie, which did ſo glad the hearts of the hearers , that euerie man went away, and parted ſorrowfull for the Kinges ſo ſhort tarryance and ſo ſudden departure. Which for that nothing is ſo curious , and thirſtye after the knowledge of vnknowne matters, then the nature of Man,

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(for so saith Chrysostome, Homil: 9. In 1. ad
Theſſa) *Nihil ita curiosum eſt, et auidum ad
rerum incognitarum cognitionem, vt humana
Natura.* I haue for the ſatisfaction of ſuch
as vnderſtand not the Latine, truly
ſet downe the ſame after-
wards in Eng-
liſh.



OR



Oxfords Tryumph.



ORATIO

Regis in Comitibus Oxoni-
ensibus.



Non potestis hinc comp-
tam, & politam orati-
onem expectare, neque
nimis inquam otium ha-
bui colloquendi cum
Doctis & disertis viris, & Oratori-
bus, Ideoque disertus & liberatus esse
non

Oratio Regis. 70

non possum, Hoc verò expectare potestis, quod ut sum, & semper fui, ita ero literarum, & literatorum omnium Mecænas ornatissimus. Quod verò ad illustrem vestram Academiam attinet, hoc certo certius vobis persuadere potestis, quod ei semper futurus sum propitius. Vos verò debetis purū Dei verbum retinere, Romanas superstitiones fugere, & fugare & schismata, ac nouellas opiniones remouere, respuere, & aduersari, In artibus autem vestris, & disciplinis, (ut heri quidam ex ornatissimis vestris Theologis dixit) nō oportet vos gradum sistere, sed progressas semper facere, & proximam cum Theoretica coniungere, ut vita vestra cum professione vestra maneat reconciliata:

Oratio Regis.

ciliata : Sic, & eo modo viuendi, Dei
gloriam promouebitis, expectationem
meam implebitis; meq; Regem vest-
rum gaudio replebitis, & vo-
bis ipsis fructum uberem
facietis, et locuple-
tem.



The



*The Kinges Oration Eng-
lished.*



YOU may not looke from me for
any polished or refined Orati-
on, for I haue not had leysure at
any time to conferre with lear-
ned men, or eloquent Orators,
Therefore I my selfe cannot be eloquent, and
learned. But this you may expect at my
hands, that as I am and alwayes haue beene,
I will euer remaine a worthy, and faithfull
accenas to learning, and the professors ther-
of. And as concerning this your famous V-
niuersitie, you may certainly be assured that
I wil alwaies be a fauourer vnto it, Then you
for your partes must be carefull to maintaine
the pure worde of God: to flye and put to
flight all Romish superstitions, and to re-
mooue, forsake and abolish, all scismaticall, &
new opinions.

And

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And in your Artes, and Disciplines (as one of your learned Diuines taught you but yesterday) you ought not to stande at a staye, but alwaies to goe forwarde, and to ioyne practise with your Contemplation, that in your life and profession there may a sympathy and coherence. So shall you aduance the Glorie of God, satisfie my expectation, make me a ioyfull king, and reape vnto your selues a most plentifull haruest, and a moste worthy commendation.

E With



Oxfords Triumph.

With this speech thus concluded, his maiestie arose, and gaue vnto the Doctors and the rest, manie thanks, for their paines that they had taken: and vnto all he shewed himselfe so gracious, and with so louing a countenance, that by his outward appearaunce might be well discovered, how inwardlie he was satisfied, and pleased, with their learned answeres vnto the seuerall questions: and so returned backe againe to Christchurch.

Where vppon Thursdaie at night after supper there was a Comedie plaied by saint Johns men before his Maiestie. The subiect whereof was the foure Complexions. This comedie was so richlie set foorth and beautified, with such curious and quaint conceits and deuises, as that it made his Maiestie pronounce himselfe as much delighted therewith, as with anie sight (of the like nature) at anie time heretofore presented vnto him.

The next morrowe, beeing Fridaie, the thirtieth daie of August, was the daie of his

ma-

Oxfords Triumph.

Maiesties departre from Oxforde, and as
soone as the Sunne had vailed the curtaine
of the night, he got vp, carrieng the opinion
of Cæsar.

Lucan, lib. 2. in fine.

Nil actum credens,
cum quid superesset
agendum.

That he had done nothing, when any thinge
was left yndone : and mounted himself with
diuers of his Nobles to see the Vniuersities
Librarie, which is in length all ouer the Diui-
nity Schoole. The scituation whereof is so
pleasant, that the grounde whereon it is sea-
ted is Diapred with Floraes riches, yet is it
farre more glorious, hauing placed within
her circumference so famous a Monument
of such worke, and workemanhippe.

Round about, in forme of an Amphitheater,
are placed Colledges, and in the forefrōt

Oxford's Triumph.

thereof, in the place of Oakes, Elmes, and Pine-trees, all which are comfortable trees to defende her from the furious wrathe of winde and weather, are planted the Schools of the seauen liberall Sciences, to adorn and beautifie her with the inward plenty of their wisdom and treasure.

As for the Lybrarie it selfe, it hath a verie long, large, and spacious walke, ouer the schoole of Diuinitie, inter-seamed on both sides, from the one ende vnto the other, verie thicke with seuerall Partitions, with certaine seates and Deskes before them to sitte downe vpon and reade. These partitions are in euerie place filled full of shelues, and vnto the shelues are there many Bookes fastened with chaines of Iron: euerie volume bearing his name and title, written on paper or parch ment, in faire Roman letters, and euerie partition hath an Inscription of the Faculties, As whether her bookes bee either of *Theologie*, *Philosophie*, *Astronomie*, *Geometry*, or any other Art, &c.

The Bookes that are contained within this

Ly-

Oxfords Triumph.

Lybrarie, are verie rare, straunge and scarce,
seldome or not at all to be heard of or seene
in any place but there. All of them verie
richlie guilded, and manye of them bossed
either with Siluer or Golde.

All these are so fairelie kept and maintaine,
as if the Goddesse of *wisdome* hadde selected
and reserued it a Paradice to entertaine the
Muses: Therefore I conclude of it thus, that

Dignitatem eius, difficile est ut homo explicet sermone.

This obiekt being presented vnto the sight
of his Maiestie, did so sensiblie discover his
delight therewith, that he reported it a most
admirable ornament to the Vniuersitie: and
gratiousslie promised himselfe, a royal friend
and Patron for euer.

Whilst his Maiestie was thus busied in ta-
king of this suruey of the librarie; the queen
and Prince were in the meane space, as much
delighted with an English Comedie, presen-
ted and plaide before them in Christ-church
hall, by certaine Schollers: which was as rich-
lie set forth and perfourmed, as with as great

Oxfords Tryumph

applause, and commendation as any of the rest that had beene before since the Kinges comming to Oxford.

In the meane time also diuers of the Noble men went to Saint Maries in their hoodes, and formalities, and were presented, and incorproated Maisters of Arts. As

Duke of Lennox.

Earle of Northumberland.

Earle of Suffo lke.

Earle of Salisburie.

Earle of Pembroke.

Earle of arundell.

Earle of Oxford.

Earle of Essex.

The Earle of Montgomerie

Earle of Rutland.

Lord mounteagle.

Lord Howard Baron of

Effingham.

Lord Howard Baron of

Waldon.

Lord Vicount Cranburne.

with

Oxfords Triump.

with diuers others, of the Noblemen and Knights, that came in so confusedly that as yet there is not a perfect register gathered of their names.

After his sighte of the Vniuersities Libraries, he betooke himselfe towards Magdalen Colledge, to see that also: accompanied with diuers of the Nobility, wheras the president and diuers the rest of the fellowes, stoode readye to receiue him, also at the Chappell doore he was Royally entertained and at his entrance, there was a Latine oration pronounced vnto him.

Which being ended, hee stoode a prettie while reading the verses that were written in Latine by certaine Noblemens sonnes students in the same Colledges, and set thicke on both sides of the chappell gate, as there was also diuers others placed rounde aboute the courts of other Schollers writings.

Thus

Oxfords Tryumph

Thus when his Maiestie had viewed the Chappell, he was forthwith conducted into the Cloysters, and from thence into the squadrant Court within the Cloysters, where he staied a good space, taking a thorow view of all such seuerall Pictures as were there set vp round about, and now against this entertain were newly trimmed and painted, which caused his Maiestie to demande the meaning of them, wherein the President and others fully resolued him.

From thence he returned backe to Christ church againe vnto the Queene and younge Prince, and in the waie (as is credibly reported) he would needes be guided to Brazen Nose Colledge gate, that he might be made an eie-witnesse of that, of which he hadde so often heard, and that whereof the Colledge carrieth the name.

And both as he passed forth of Magdalen Colledge gates, and so vpwardes all along, the Schollers cried *Vivat, vivat, &c.* and the others of the multitude, with a loude voice, God saue king Iames, &c.

Much

Oxfords Triomp.

Much about twelue of the clocke the same day he tooke his leave, and left the Vniuersitie, addressing his course towards Windfore Castle. And a little on this side Whaytley, some fveor sixe miles from Oxford, his Maiestie and the Queene parted, the King purposing that night to lie at the Ladie Rulsels a little from Maiden-head, & the Queen at Sir Francis Stoners, a little from Henly vp-on Thames.



Oxford's Triumph.

Thus was Oxford left a mournesfull place
for the suddaine departure of her most dread
Soueraigne. Crying,

*Oh istos (Augusta) dies, oh profer in annos,
& lustrum ex annis, e lustris secula surgant,
E saeculis annum; nullo numerabile motu,
Et nostros dudum quotquot risere dolores
Gaudia iam numerent, intabescantque vivendo.*

Oh Emperor draw forth these daies to years,
Yeares to an Age, Age to eternitie :
That such as lately ioyed to see vs grieue,
May sorrow now to see our perfect ioyes.

But all in vaine, For as *Titan* appears not
from the East, to make one place only gor-
geous with his Sunne-beames. So his Ma-
iestie is nowe departed from thence, to make
other places also hapie and ioyfull at his roy-
all presence, and to present suche with the
brightnesse of his fauours, as haue muche
languished for his long absence. Thus as his
entrance into the Cittye, filled euerie parte
of

Oxford's Triumph.

of it with great ioy and admiration, so like-
wise his departure leste the Vniuersitie thus
lamenting his short continuance and tarry-
ing amongst them.

Oh think (*Augustus*) how the Muses moorn,
Which ioyde of late to see thy soueraignie:
think how at this retire they wring their hads,
Distilling from their eies salt shewers of tears
To bring in Winter with their sad lament?
and to this purpose play their feuerall parts,
For how can Sommer staie, when sun departs?

Think how *Sylvanus* sadly sits, and grieues,
to see that *Autumn* with his withered wings,
will bring intempest, now thy beams are gon
Leaves,

and fill each Colledg-groue with wind-faln
That did but lately flourish with green trees
think how at this eeh colledg feels hir smarts
For how can Summer stay when Sun departs?

Oxfords Triumphe

Thinke how thy learned graue Collegians
which at thy entrāce shew'd their inward ioyes
And smooth'd the waie, and strew'd it with
(sweet flowers,

Now if they durst, would stop it with greene
boughes,
least by thine absence the yeares pride decay,
Such grieve conceit thy scholers (mē of Arts)
To see how summer slides, when Sun departs.

Thy students weep, and Colledges mourne in
(blacke,
Birds cease to sing, and euery creature wailles,
to see the season alter with this change,
And how thy going workes a suddaine woe,
Turning our mirths to sable sad lament,
our ioyes are now turn'd al to mournful parts,
To see how Summer slides when sun departs.

Returne then soone, oh soone return againe,
For Summers parting is thy peoples paine.
Oh come again, thou art our worlds bright ey,
whose

Oxfords Triump.

Whose presence so adorn'd our Academy,
Thou art our Sun, then bring againe thy light,
Els doth thine absence make eternall night.

Well: hope is a sweet stringe to harpe on,
which sends a second comfort to cure all discontent,
for his Maiesties most Royall fauor
and countenance considered, giues the whol
Vniuersity hopefull perswasion that hee will
alwaies remain her faithfull remembrancer.
Which God grant he may doe, and that he
may continue manye and most happie yeares,
to fauour and foster her, and all others
which doe truely loue, and honour him.

FINIS.

